

M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 20, 1760.

The following Account of the Island and City of MONTREAL, in Canada, we make no Doubt, must be agreeable to our Readers. It is taken from the History of Canada, printed at London, in this Year, 1760.

MONTREAL, or VILLE MARIE,

Is situated on the Island of Montreal, Six Leagues and a Half in Length from East to West, and near Three Leagues over in the broadest Part. The Mountain from which it has its Name, and on which the City stands, at an equal Distance from both Ends, is about Half a League from the Banks of the River St. Lawrence on the South Side of the Island. The City was called Ville Marie by the Founders, and that Name it still retained in all public Acts, and by the Lords, or Proprietors, who are very jealous in this Point.—The Superiors of the Seminary of St. Sulpicious are not only Proprietors of the City, but of the whole Island. Wherefore the Soil here is not only excellent, but all in Cultivation, and the City full as populous as Quebec, this Signiory, or Lordship, may very justly be reckoned worth Six of the best in Canada, and generally the People are very happy under these Masters.

The City is extremely well built, the Streets well disposed, the Situation very commodious, the Prospect exceeding agreeable. The View of the adjacent Country is no less pleasing. It had formerly no Fortifications, except an Enclosure of single Pallisade with Bastions of the same Nature, but in very bad Order; and a very poor Redoubt, which served for an Out-work, joined by a Declivity to a small Square, and was the first Object that saluted you as you came from Quebec. Before it was quite defenceless, and equally exposed to the Insults of the English and Indians, till the Chevalier de Callieres, Brother to one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Peace of Ryfwic, enclosed it in this Manner whilst he was Governor. Since his Death, it is said to have been walled in, and made capable of sustaining a regular Siege, but I have never learnt, that in 1756 the only Appearance of a Fortification in this Place was a Cavalier with a Parapet, and about 14 Guns without Carriages.

Montreal is an oblong Square or Quadrangle, and stands on the Banks of the River St. Lawrence. It is divided into the High and Low Towns, though the Ascent from one to the other is scarce perceptible.—The Hotel-Dieu, or Hospital, the King's Magazines, and Place of Arms, are in the Lower Town, and most of the Merchants have their Houses in this Part. In the higher are the Seminary, the parochial Church, the Convents of the Collets, Jesuits, and the Sisters of the Congregation, together with the Houses of the Governor, and most of the Officers of the Garrison.—Beyond the Rivulet, which comes from the North-West, and bounds the City, on that Side is the Hospital General, with several Private Houses. And on the North, beyond the Convent of the Recollets, which is situated at the Extremity of the City on the same Side, begins a kind of Suburb, which in Time is to be a very fine Quarter.

The Jesuits have but a small Convent here; but their Church is large and well built. The Convent of the Recollets is more spacious, and the Community more numerous. The Seminary stands in the Center of the City; and it appears that those who built it, were more intent on making it solid and commodious, than magnificent. You may, however, perceive something about it, which gives it an Air of Dignity worthy of the Lord or the Mayor: It adjoins to the parochial Church, which has more of the Grandeur of a Cathedral, than that of Quebec. The noble Air of the Temple, with the Solemnity and Modesty of the Wor-

ship, inspire an awful Respect for that Deity who is the Object of it.

The House of the Daughters of the Congregation, tho' one of the largest in the City, is notwithstanding too small for the Community. This is the Head of the Order, and the Noviciate of an Institute, which had its Birth in New-France, and is a very noble Foundation. The Hotel-Dieu is served by these Sisters, the first of whom came from La Fleche in Anjou.—You see nothing of their Poverty, which is far from being affected, either in their Hall, which is large and well furnished, or in their Church, which is very fine and richly ornamented; or in their House, which is well built, neat, and commodious; but they are very indifferently provided for in respect to their Table, though they are indefatigable both in the Education of the Youth of their Sex, and in attending the Sick.

The Hospital General owes its Establishment to one Charron, who had associated himself with some Persons remarkable for their Piety, not only for promoting this Work of Charity, but also for providing the Country Parishes with School-Masters, who should be to the Boys, what the Daughters of the Congregation were, with respect to the Youth of their own Sex. But this Association soon came to nothing, and the Sieur Charron was left by himself. This did not, however, discourage him; he expended the Remainder of his Fortune, and procured the Assistance of some powerful Persons, and had the Pleasure, before he died, to see his Project pass all Danger of miscarrying, at least with respect to the Hospital General, which is a very fine Building, as is its Church, which is no way inferior to it.

In 1683, some Chiefs of the Five Nations, sent on an Embassy to the French Governor at Montreal, were, through his Perfidy, intercepted at one of the Falls on Cadaraqui River by the Dinondadies, their Enemies. This Outrage and Indignity against the Rights of Ambassadors, animated the Confederates to the keenest Thirst after Revenge; and on the 26th of July they landed 1200 of their Men on the South Side of the Island of Montreal, while the French were in perfect Security; burnt their Houses, sacked their Plantations, and put to the Sword all the Men, Women, and Children, without the Skirts of the Town. One Thousand French were slain in this Invasion, and 26 carried off and burnt alive. Many more were made Prisoners in another Attack in October following, when the Lower Part of the Island was wholly destroyed. Only Three of the Confederates were lost in this Scene of Misery and Desolation. Never did Canada sustain such a heavy Blow, the News of which no sooner reached Fort Frontenac, than the Garrison abandoned that Fort with such Precipitation, that one of the Battos, with the Soldiers and Crew, were all lost in Shooting a Fall. In this Calamity all the Indians in Alliance with the French deserted them, except the Two Tribes of the Népicerinians and Kikabous; the Outawais and Seven other Nations instantly made Peace with the English, and, but for the uncommon Abilities and Address of the Sieur Perrot, the Western Indians would have murdered every Frenchman among them. Nor did the Distresses of the Canadians end there: Numerous Parties from the Five Nations continually infested their Borders, and the frequent Depredations they committed, prevented them from cultivating their Fields. At the same Time, a Famine raged throughout all Canada; so that nothing but the Ignorance of the Indians in the Art of attacking fortified Places saved this Country from being entirely ruined. It was therefore fortunate for the French, that the Indians had no Assistance from the English, and as unfortunate for us, that our Colonies were then incapable of affording Succours to the Confederates, through the malignant Influence of those unnatural Mea-

sures which were pursued under the Reign of King James II.

By the Captains Rogers and Falconar arrived at Philadelphia, from London, we have the following Advices.

H A G U E, August 15.

WE are informed, by Letters from Magdebourg, that Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at Glogau, with his Army, on the 1st Instant, and that his Royal Highness having left before that Place Part of his Forces, was marched with the other to Breslau, in order to prevent the Junction of any Austrian Troops with the Russian Army. The same Letters add, that General Laudohn had appeared before that Town the 30th past, with a Corps of about 15,000 Men; and that as the Prussian Commandant, Major General Taventzien, had refused, upon several Summonses, to surrender, the Austrians began, on the 1st Instant, to throw Bombs into the Town, which had reduced the King of Prussia's Palace into Ashes, as well as the finest Streets in the City; but that as General Laudohn had no heavy Artillery with him, and began to be in want of Ammunition of all Kinds, he was obliged to retire on the 4th in the Morning, directing his March towards Lissa and Schweidnitz. The King of Prussia was arrived the 6th Instant at Bautzen; Marshal Daun was at Weissenberg, at the Distance of one German Mile from his Prussian Majesty.

August 19. After having received the News of the King of Prussia's Arrival at Bautzen, on the 6th Instant, and of Marshal Daun's at Weissenberg, in order to intercept him in his Passage into Silesia, we have just had the unexpected Account, that his Prussian Majesty reached Lignitz, in Silesia, on the 11th Instant, having executed his March to that Place, without any Loss in Men or Baggage, and beat up several Austrian Detachments in his Way thither.

Prince Henry of Prussia, according to the last Accounts, had passed through the Town of Breslau, crossed the Oder, marched forward, and reached Drachenberg, on the Frontiers of Poland.

Altena, August 12. The Duke of Wirtemberg, who is marching with his Troops towards Smalkalden, as soon as he has joined the 6000 Austrians, under the Command of General Lusinsky, is to go into the Duchy of Magdebourg, and by securing both Sides of the Elbe, cut off the Communication of the Prussians with that City.

Cassel, August 2. The French found 18 Brads and 13 Iron Cannon in the new Entrenchments of the New Town of Cassel, and 50 Officers, with 1000 sick Men, in the City.

Brussels, August 18. We learn from Marshal Broglio's Head-quarters, that on the 11th Instant the Marshal received Advice, that the Garrison of Ziegenhaim, consisting of 750 Men, had surrendered Prisoners of War. There were found in the Place 14 Brads and 2 Iron Pieces of Cannon.

Rosstock, August 10. The Swedish Army is on its March to enter Brandenburg, where it may do just what it pleases, for there are no Troops there to oppose it. It crossed the Peene Yesterday. It is imagined that it will turn to the Right, and lay Siege to Magdebourg.

Hamburg, August 15. By the Position which the King of Prussia hath taken in the Heart of Silesia, he not only covers Breslau, but keeps open a Communication with the Prince his Brother.

Marshal Daun, who in a Manner follows the King of Prussia Step by Step, carefully avoids coming to an Action, and seems desirous to leave that Task, as he did last Year, to the Russians; but the Czarina's Forces, finding it difficult to effect their Junction with the Austrians, and unwilling to bring the whole Force of Prussia upon their Heads,

Heads, have; it is assured, prudently fallen back to the Frontiers of Poland.

Hamburg, August 19. After the French and Saxons had been dislodged from Nordheim, the Garrison they had placed in Gottingen retired on the 11th, in the utmost Hurry and Disorder; since which the Hanoverian Hunters, under the Command of Captain Bulow, have taken Possession of that Place.

Broglio's Head Quarters at Oberlinsingen, Aug. 14. This Day the Officers received Orders to supply themselves with Provisions for 4 Days; and 3 Days Allowance of Bread has been distributed to the common Men, though this was not to have been done till the 16th. Hence we judge that the Marshal has some important Design in View, which Time will soon discover.

Frankfort, August 16. It is presumed, that as the French Army cannot attack the Allies with Advantage in their Camp at Warbourg, Marshal Broglio will make a Motion on his Right, in order to penetrate into the Electorate of Hanover.

Hague, August 21. The Number of sick and wounded French Officers and Soldiers carried to Frankfort, is so great, that they have been obliged to place them in the Churches, and other public Buildings.

On the 6th Instant, Part of the Troops under General Lusinsky entered Wanfried, and seized the Magazines in that Place, belonging to the Allies. Ziegenhain surrendered for Want of Gunpowder. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick has been indisposed, and twice blooded; but was so well recovered on the 13th, that he dined at the Head quarters. M. Imhoff, Lieutenant-General of the Troops of Brunswick, has resigned his Commission.

Hamburg, August 19. Baron van Hecht, his Prussian Majesty's Privy Counsellor, residing here as Minister to the Circle of Lower Saxony, this Day, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, received the important News, That the King his Master, on the 15th of this Month, had obtained a complete Victory over the Army of General Laudohn, between Lignitz and Parchwitz; that about 7000 of the Austrians were left on the Field of Battle, and above 4000 made Prisoners; among which are several Officers of Distinction. Among other Fruits of this Victory, 90 Pieces of Cannon are taken, which had been made Use of at the Siege of Breslau. When the Expresses set off, the Prussians were pursuing the Enemy. Marshal Daun was not far off with the main Army, but had not been able to succour General Laudohn.

Lisbon, July 29. Yesterday, at Three o'Clock in the Morning, the Infants Don Antonio and Don Gaspar, the King's natural Brothers, were taken away from the Palace, and conducted under a strong Guard to Barlenga, a small Island upon the Coast of Estramadura. It is assured, that the Infant Don Joseph is likewise put under Arrest. There is a general Commotion throughout this Kingdom, and our Monarch, with all his Prudence, will have much to do to extinguish it.

P. S. 'Tis this Moment reported, that there has been a Sea Engagement, upon the Coast of Lagos, in the Kingdom of Algarva, between the French Squadron of M. de Rochemore and the English under Admiral Saunders; But no Particulars are mentioned.

From the Head Quarters of the Allied Army, at Warbourg, August 14. General Luckner, who continues to make Incursions in the District of Gottingen, was reinforced a few Days ago by 10 Battalions and 12 Squadrons. It is said, that he will likewise be joined by the Troops lately arrived from England. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick will be charged with the Command of the whole Corps, as soon as he is quite recovered from an Indisposition.

Hague, August 22. The Insult lately committed by the English at Delfszul was this: An English Sloop of War came into the Bason of that Place, and searched a Vessel belonging to the Town; which was a Violation of the Republic's Territory. The Governor of that Place hath since sent Notice to the States-General, that it was almost blocked up by the English Vessels, who even exercised a Kind of Sovereignty there, by suffering no Vessels but such as they thought proper, to come in; which was a great Detriment to the Trade and Navigation of that Place. Whereupon the States-General have sent over Instructions to Mr. Hopp, their Envoy at London, to make serious Remonstrances on this Subject to the British Ministry.

Cologne, August 19. By Advices from London of the 8th Instant we learn, that Baron Kniphausen,

the Prussian Minister, having, for some Time, warmly solicited that a Reinforcement of 10 or 12000 Men, draughted from the Allied Army, might be sent to the King his Master, and represented that these Succours would enable his Majesty to make Head against his Enemies; he has been promised not 10 or 12, but 20 or 25000, if Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick should have the good Fortune to beat Marshal Broglio. The Prussian Envoy was, at the same Time, told, that the King his Master might rest assured, that England would second him with all her Strength and Might.

Baron Kniphausen having communicated these Declarations to his Majesty, he has, within these few Days, represented to the Ministry, That the Fate of a Battle was uncertain, and the King's Enemies, particularly the Empress Queen, seemed to have sworn his Ruin; that his Majesty flattered himself, that with a Reinforcement of only 12,000 Men, he should be able to defeat their Enterprizes; that as the Allied Army could not, at present, spare such a Body, it depended only on his Britannick Majesty to grant him another Corps of 12,000 English; in Consideration of which, the King of Prussia would consent that a Million of German Florins should be deducted from his Subsidy; that this might be the easier done, as none of the three Kingdoms seemed to be threatened this Year with a French Invasion; and that if his Britannick Majesty should judge it more proper, this fresh Body of English might join the Allied Army, and the like Number of Germans be sent from it to the Prussian Camp, on the aforementioned Conditions.

Hanover, August 15. Hamelen and Nienbourg are so well provided with Artillery, and all other Necessaries for a vigorous Defence, that they have nothing to fear. The Enemy seem rather to have Designs against Lipstadt and Munster, and wait only for the Arrival of the Wirtembergers to make a Diversion on our Borders. Mean while, the large Body of Cavalry, which were quartered near Zell, passed, on the 12th, under our Walls, going to extend themselves on the Frontiers of the Bishopric of Hildesheim; and this Evening a Column of the English Troops, lately landed, is expected at Linden, in their Way to the Army. The Garrison of Dillenburg, which has been exchanged, has already joined the main Army.

L O N D O N, August 26.

Some private Letters from Pomerania say, that a Fleet of 22 Sail of Swedish Men of War, &c. appeared off Colberg, the 6th Instant, and after cruising four Days near that Port, they failed to the Westward.

The French Camp, under the Duke de Broglio, have no other Water but what they fetch from the River Dimel, the Communication with which might be very easily cut off, by the advanced Posts of the Allies; but Prince Ferdinand has most generously allowed them to come for Water, provided they come without their Arms and Accoutrements.

Letters from the Allied Army, of the 14th Instant, mention, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick was entirely recovered from his late Illness, to the great Joy of the whole Army.

Count Keilmannsfegge, a Lieutenant General in the Hanoverian Service, is broke, for quitting his Post without Prince Ferdinand's Orders.

Letters from Spain, received Yesterday by the Flanders Mail, give an Account, that their Crops have failed more than Half this Year.

Orders are sent to Col. Hale's Regiment of Light Horse, to embark at Newcastle for Germany, and Transports are ordered thither for that Purpose.

One Hundred Men exclusive of Officers, will be draughted out of each Battalion in the three Regiments of Guards, who will shortly embark for Germany.

We hear his Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Richard Maitland, Brother to the Earl of Lauderdale, to be Adjutant General to the Troops in Canada, with the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

On the 7th Inst. the Hawke Cutter, commanded by Lieutenant Peter Thomas Crooke, was overset in the Bay and all on board perished.

We hear from Woolwich, that a Machine is invented there, which throws heavy Bombs with surprising Exactness, and by which great Mortars are fired as quick as Cannon.

Fresh Advices from Bengal.

Dec. 10, 1759. Advice was received that the Company's Guard-ship the Speedwell was taken by the French Ships in the Gulph of Persia.

The Mogul has been cut off by Wozur, and a Boy of 8 Years of Age placed on the Throne of

the Family of Mahomed Shaw. The whole Empire is in great Confusion and Disorder.

Jan. 2, 1760. By a Pattamar from Madras we are informed, that we have taken Vanderwall, Arcot, and several other Places from the French, who are now cooped up in Pondicherry, the only Place that remains in their Hands.

L O N D O N.

August 29. By a private Letter from Paris, we learn, that the Answer made by the Parliament of Normandy to the King's Speech to their Deputies (wherein his Majesty told them, "He was their Master and ought to punish their Presumption in daring to disobey his Order to register his Money Edicts,") was as follows;

"SIRE, You are our Master; we know it, and we have never given you any Reason to think that we had forgot it. Your Parliament is the sole Support of your Throne, by administering Justice, which is its immoveable Foundation. If the Principles they have laid before your Majesty merit Punishment, the Kings your Predecessors, who established them, are alone to be blamed; and they cannot be set aside by us. Bound by the Sacredness of our Oath, to adhere to those Principles which constitute the Happiness of your People, we cannot, we ought not to register your late Order, which, contrary to your Majesty's Intention, would cause the Ruin of a Million of your most faithful Subjects. You can take away our Lives, Sire, but you cannot compel us to commit an Act of Injustice, by violating that Part of our Duty which we hold most sacred."

Aug. 30. Letters from Paris, by Way of Holland, of the 16th Instant, say, that at Aux in Gascogne, on the 12th ult. they had a terrible Storm, attended with Hail stones as large as Turkey Eggs, and Pieces of Ice of great Weight, which beat in some Roofs of Houses and other Buildings, and hath destroyed entirely the Fruits of the Earth belonging to above 400 Villages in that Province; several People, and a great many Cattle, were killed.

Extract of a Letter from Warbourg, August 20.

"The Armies have made no Motion for several Days past, both remaining perfectly quiet in their respective Camps, with only the Dymel between them; but there have been frequently Skirmishes between our flying Parties and those of the Enemy, in which General Luckner and Col. Donop have been very successful, having killed, and taken Prisoners, above One Thousand of the Enemy within this Fortnight past, with very little Loss on their Side."

Sept. 1. Yesterday the remaining Part of Col. Crawford's Regiment of Volunteers, that were quartered in Westminster, set out for Portsmouth, to be shipped on board the Transports, which are supposed to be destined for Carolina.

The French Ambassador at the Hague has asked Permission of the States General to carry Provisions and Forage, purchased about Nimeguen, through their Territories to the French Camp.

Capt. Mackenzie, of his Majesty's Bomb-ketch Infernal, has brought into Portsmouth, the Resolution, Hogg, belonging to Ipswich, from Virginia, bound to London, with upwards of 600 Hogsheads of Tobacco, which he retook from a French Privateer going into Cherburgh. The Resolution has received much Damage in her Sails and Rigging. The said Privateer had taken the Rustle, Crawford, and the Princess of Gambia, Foster, both from Virginia; the former for London, and the latter for Cowes, and it is feared are both carried in.

It is said, that as soon as the next Embarkation of Troops arrives in Germany, a Detachment of 12,000 Men will be sent from the Allied Army to assist the King of Prussia.

This Morning about 150 Light Horse came from Rumsford, and marched over London-Bridge for Gravesend, to embark for Germany.

Sept. 2. The Mate of the Early Pink, bound from New-York to Bristol, that was taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Spain, is come home to Bristol, and gives an Account that the same Privateer which took them, had also taken a Philadelphia Man, and a Carolina Man, who ransomed, and a third Vessel, which the Privateer would not permit the Master to ransom.

The very hazardous Endeavours lately made by the French, in order, first, to recover Quebec, and secondly, to support themselves in their present poor Footing in Canada, plainly shew how very important they consider those Possessions to be to them.

This Importance must arise from the real intrinsic Value of those Colonies, or from the great

Views that they are to prosecute by the keeping of them.

If the former is the Case, it decides the Disputes of the comparative Value of that Country with Guadalupe. If the latter be the Object, it is a demonstrative Proof, that no Peace can be lasting which leaves the French in Possession of any Part of North-America.

The whole Empire of that Continent must therefore now rest with us, or the French will never give over their Pursuits for acquiring it; and we, and perhaps all Europe, will be continually embroiled by their Endeavours thereat. So that it is now become absolutely necessary for the Safety of these Kingdoms, and for the Peace of the whole World, that such a Cause of Contention be forever removed.

The Empire of the Ocean is the great Object intended for, which the Continent of North-America infallibly gives to its Possessor. Can the Security of such an Advantage be balanced by any other Consideration? Or should it be ever again hazarded, when once entirely in our Possession?

Let NORTH-AMERICA, then, be the Word and the Wish of ALL BRITONS; and let us think nothing too great for the Price of its compleat Purchase, since on the making of it, our POWER, SECURITY and PEACE, must depend.

Deal, August 29. Arrived his Majesty's Ship *Headnought*, with Sixty-four Ships under her Envoys, from Jamaica.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

General Amherst arrived at Albany last Saturday week, in good Health.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 7.

This Week arrived in Town Capt. Van Braam, of the old Virginia Regiment, being released from Confinement of six Years in Canada, by the Revolution of that Country.—He left Montreal the 10th of September, at which Time all our Troops were gone into Winter-Quarters. General Murray with his Army, was returned to Quebec. Major Rogers, with a Party, was gone towards d'Etoit. Mackeney's, and seven Provincial Regiments, were at Crown-Point, working upon the Fortifications. The French Regulars, amounting to about 60 Men, were shipped off for Old France. Colonel Montgomery is appointed Governor of Halifax, and his Regiment ordered thither from New-York. General Amherst is expected soon at New-York, after having paid a Visit to Quebec.—Capt. Van Braam confirms to us the Accounts we received some Time ago, of the great Scarcity that prevailed in Canada before its Surrender; that Wine was sold at eight Guineas a Gallon, Brandy at four Guineas a Quart, a Pair of Shoes for three Guineas, and other Goods in Proportion. During part of the Time he was confined in Goal, he was allowed a Pound of Bread, and a Pound of Horse-flesh, per Day; but such was the Quality of his provisions, that for four Months he lived on Bread and Water only.

The Nightingale Man of War, Capt. Campbell, a Cruise from New-York, is put into Hampton road.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.

By Capt. Falconer, who sailed about 30 Hours after Captain Rogers, with the West-India Company, we have the following important Intelligence, which arrived at Portsmouth about an Hour before he sailed, by Exprez, from London, dated September 6, 10 at Night, viz.

"That a Messenger was just arrived from Prince Ferdinand, giving a certain Account, that Marshal Broglie, with his whole Army (not being able to subsist any longer where he was, nor to carry his Point, of penetrating into Hanover) had retreated; and that Prince Ferdinand had sent the Inniskilling and Scotch Grey Dragoons; all the Light Cavalry, and Grenadiers of the whole Army, to harrahs his Rear, which it was expected would bring on a general Engagement.—By this the French have lost their Point for this Campaign.

"Three Flanders Mails arrived this Forenoon, and the Brussels Gazette confirms the King of Prussia's Victory over Laudohn.

"Three Dutch Mails this Evening, but no Newspapers can be seen To-night. The Inniskilling and Scotch Greys have cut off the Parties the French left to cover their Retreat, and all the rest, as before, are harrahsing their Rear, which, it is thought, will be attended with more Loss to the French than a general Action, and with little or none to the Allies.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town in South-Carolina, dated October 24, 1760.

"This Day an Exprez arrived from Major Thomson, of the Rangers, with Letters to the Gover-

nor, dated the 18th Instant at Ninety-six, where the Major was arrived, after delivering at Fort Prince-George near 6000 Pounds of jerked Beef, and about 3000 Pounds of Flour. He met with no Disturbance from the Indians, of whom he saw several Parties, who scampered off as soon as they observed the Number of his Detachment.—The Letters from Mr. Miln, Commanding Officer at Fort Prince-George, are dated the 15th, and confirm the former Accounts of the Alteration in the Behaviour of the Indians, and the distressed State they were in, from so large a Proportion of their Towns, Corn and other Provisions, Cloathing, &c. being destroyed by the Detachment of his Majesty's Troops last Summer. Fort Prince-George had got a large Supply of Fire-wood while Major Thomson was there; and Mr. Miln says, He is determined, in no Event, to give up the Fort, but will rather perish in it, with those that will stick by him, than put any Faith in the Promises of the Savages, having the Fate of the unfortunate Garrison of Fort Loudoun so recent in Memory.

"The Relief of the Garrison of Fort Prince-George, planned and contrived by the Governor, and now, to his great Honour, carried into Execution, was received here with as great Joy as has been known.

"The Harlequin Privateer, of New-York, is lost on Bermuda."

The following Intelligence we have from the Virginia Camp, on the Waters of Kanawa, dated October 7, viz. That they had met with many Difficulties since Colonel Montgomery's Retreat, which rendered it impossible for them to oppose the whole Body of Cherokees, with so small a Force; but that Humanity obliged them to remain on their Hunting-Ground, to endeavour to recover the Prisoners among them, amounting to upwards of 400: That through Colonel Byrd's former Acquaintance with these Indians, our People had so far gained the Confidence of some of their Head Warriors, that they ventured to come to their Camp, to treat of a Peace, and had been dismissed with Presents: That they had agreed to deliver up, on the 21st ult. all our People, and the chief Murderers, provided they withdrew their Army immediately after, returned the Cherokees taken by Colonel Montgomery, and procured them the King's Pardon for their Rebellion: And that they were likewise to deliver up Fort-Loudoun in the same Condition they got it.—Whether they intended to be sincere or not, Time only would discover; but it was thought they were certainly coming down.

On Sunday last Captain Kidd arrived here, in 18 Days from Quebec, and informs, that Lord Colvill had sailed for Halifax, where the Sutherland, a 50 Gun Ship, and five or six Frigates, were to winter with him; and that Commodore Swanton, with the rest of the Fleet, was to sail for England the 23d of last Month: That 3 Transports, with Part of the Regulars, from Montreal, had gone off for Old France, and that the rest were all ready, and would sail with the Fleet: That a Ship from Cork, with King's Stores, struck upon a Shoal, about ten Leagues below Quebec, where she was lost, and great Part of her Cargoe damaged: And that our Army there were all well, and had Plenty of every Thing.

A Letter from London, dated August 23, mentions the Death of Lord Ligonier.

Yesterday Captain Dawson arrived here in eight Weeks from Liverpool, who informs us, that the News relating to the retreat of the French Army, mentioned above, came to that Place the Day he left it.

ANNAPOLIS, November 20.

On Saturday last Mr. THOMAS HYDE, and Dr. UPTON SCOTT, were chosen of the Common Council of this City; in the room of Mr. EDWARD DORSEY, Deceased; and the Hon. STEPHEN BORDLEY, Esq; who is elected an Alderman in the room of the much lamented late Hon. Col. TASKER.

In our Gazette of the 6th Instant, we published a very disagreeable and shocking Report which was spread in London, of an Order for sinking the Ambuscade Man of War in the Mediterranean, on account of her having an epidemical Distemper on board; but we have now the pleasure of informing the Public, that by a later Paper, there is an account of her being safe at Leghorn on the 24th of July, and the Crew well.

To be Sold at the Store-Door of the Subscriber in North-East Street, in Annapolis, on Saturday next being the 22d of this Instant, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, for the Benefit of the Injurers,

A LARGE Parcel of Damag'd Irish Linens, imported last Spring, in the Ship *Sarah*, Capt. John Montgomerie. BENNETT CHEW.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Rope-walk at London-Town, between Thursday Night the Sixth and Saturday Morning the Eighth of this Instant, Two Grindstones, each of them 30 Inches Diameter, and 4½ Inches thick. Also Two Barrels of Carolina Tar, the Casks Lim'd at each Head.

Whoever shall discover the Person who Stole the said Stones and Tar, so that the Offender be convicted thereof, shall receive the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be paid immediately on the Conviction.

It is suspected they were carried away by a white Servant Man, who was on board of a small Shallop, the Master of which, one Caleb Balding, had delivered about Six Thousand Feet of Plank at London-Town.

To be sold at the Subscriber's Stores,

EXCEEDING good BOHEA TEA at Six Shillings per Pound, for any Quantity not less than Ten Pounds. JAMES DICK.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Catharine, Capt. Warden, from GLASGOW, and to be Sold, Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, by Mr. HENRY TURNMAN at BENEDICT, and the Subscriber at NOTTINGHAM,

A LARGE Assortment of GOODS, suitable to the Season, which, with the Remains of last Summer's Importation, form a pretty general Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

The Subscriber hath also to Sell, Wholesale or Retail, good Barbados Rum, and Muscovado Sugar; and will allow a good Price in Goods for ready Tobacco. THOMAS CAMPBELL.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subscriber, on Wiccommoco-River, in Somerset County,

A CABLE of about Ten and half Inches, Wt. 20 C. 1 q. 10 lb. and sundry Shrouds, Haulers, Stays, Tacks, Sheets, &c. suitable for a Vessel of about 150 Tons: Made at Whitehaven, and is too large for his present scheme of Building, so that he will dispose of them, and of an Anchor Wt. 9 C. 3 q. 27 lbs. at 15 per Cent on the prime Cost, viz. the Cordage at Thirty-two Shillings Sterling per C. the Anchor at Thirty Shillings and four Pence Sterling per C. The Cordage was shipped me by Messieurs Thomas Hartley and Sons, and, from those Gentlemen known long, I doubt not it is Good. He has also a quantity of English Sail Duck, which is very Good; it's Cost (exclusive of any Debeature) being charged me, for Numb. 1, 13½d. Numb. 2, 13d. Numb. 3, 12½d. Numb. 4, 12d. per Yard, and on which I will take Twenty per Cent advance, to be paid in Bills of Exchange, or Current Money at the Parr of Exchange. This particularity is used, to prevent any Disappointments; the above being the lowest advance he will take on the Things mentioned. He and Sons, have likewise a Quantity of Large (or Rock) SALT to dispose of at reasonable Rates, to any who Want; and will either send it, or, if they send for it, will make a full allowance for the Freight; and take good merchantable Ship-Bread, or Flour, for it, at the current Price it sells at, in the Bay, when brought for that purpose to the Warehouse of HENRY LOWES.

THOMAS PECKER, Butcher,

REMOVED from his Dwelling-House, near the Gate, in the City of Annapolis, to Mr. Creagh's Quarter, about a Mile from the Town Gate, on the Patapsco Road, hereby gives Notice to all his old Customers and Others, That he continues to carry on his Business as usual: AND ALSO, that he now KEEPS TAVERN, and all Gentlemen, Travellers, &c. may depend on good Entertainment for themselves, Servants, and Horses, and the best of Treatment, from

Their humble Servant, THOMAS PECKER.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel County Goal on the 17th of this Instant, November, a Negro Man, who says his Name is Warwick; but as he speaks but few Words of English, I cannot learn of him to whom he belongs. He is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and appears to be about 30 Years of Age. He has on a Cotton Jacket, Onabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, Yarn Stockings, and Negro Shoes. UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

STRAYED from the Head of South-River, about the last of July, a Black Stallion between 13 and 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer, branded on the near Buttock with a large T, has some other Brands which are forgot, has a Blaze down his Face, and two white Feet both on the near Side.

Whoever will take up the said Horse and give Intelligence thereof to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward. HENRY WELSH.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Plantation of Dr. Richard Johns, near Her-ring-Creek Church in Anne-Arundel County, on Thursday the 4th of December next,

A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children. Also, Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Household Furniture, a Shop of Medicines, and a Riding Chair, for Current Money, or Bills of Exchange.

ROBERT COUDEN,

Removed (from over against Mr. Swan's Store, in Church-Street) to his New Store, lower down the same Street, nearer the Dock,

HAS just Imported from GLASGOW, sundry GOODS suitable to the Season, and a large Quantity of Edinburgh Strong Beer. He has likewise to dispose of, Madeira Wine by the Pipe or Quarter Cask, Barbados Rum by the Hogshead, Muscovado Sugar by the Barrel, &c. &c.

HAVING lately received a Commission from the Honourable DANIEL DULANY, Esq; Commissary-General of this Province, appointing me Register of the Prerogative Office, in the room of MICHAEL MACNEEMARA, Esq; resign'd, and being in Want of a Clerk, hereby give Notice, that any diligent single Man, of a good Character, who understands Clerkship well, will meet with good Encouragement, on applying to

JOHN DAVIDGE.

TAKEN up by John Davis, near the Mouth of Magdaly River, a Boat about 12 Feet Keel, with 2 Oars in her, and a Ring Bolt in her Head and Stern.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Baltimore-Town, November 4, 1760.

OTTEY, COOK, and BARON,

Have just Imported in the ADVENTURE, Captain EDWARD COOK, from LONDON, and to be Sold at their Store in BALTIMORE-TOWN, Maryland, by WHOLESALE,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS; in which are a Variety of broad and narrow Cloths, Bearskins, Druggets, Serges, Kerseys, Frizes, Halfthicks, Naps, Swan-skins, Shaloons, Trimmings, Plains, Flannels, Linseys, Kendall and Welch Cottons, Blankets, Rugs, Quilts, Bunts, Bed-Ticks, Ticking, Hair Shag, Everlastings, Serge Denim, Camblettes, Camblets, Callimancoes, Alopecens, Tammies, Crapes, Silk Stuffs, Boots, Mens, Womens and Childrens Leather and Stuff Shoes, Yarn, Worsted, Thread, Cotton and Silk Hose, Duroys, Sagathies, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, Fullians, Demities, Flaxen, Hempen and British Of-nabrigs, Rolls, Hessian, Russia Drabs, Dowlas, Garlix, Irish Linens, Sheeting, Cambricks, Lawns, Mullins, Callicoes, fringed Damask and Diaper Table Cloths, Diaper, Huckabacks, Taffaties, Peniafcoes, Bandanoes, Romals, Niccanoes, Tap-feils, Chintz, Tin, Copper, Pewter, Stationary and Saddlery Ware, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Saws, Scythes, Sickles, Iron Pots, Grind-Stones, Birmingham and Sheffield Wares, Dandriff and Horn Combs, Castor and Felt Hats, Paduasoy, Sattin and Figured Ribbons, Silk Hats, Necklaces, Womens, Girls and Childrens Stays, Pins, Needles, Silk and Cotton Laces, Gloves, Tapes, Ferrits, Nonfopretties, Threads, Garterings, Womens Cloaks and Cardinals, Fans, Turnery, Cabinet, Groceries, Glafs and Earthen Ware, FF Gunpowder, Shot, Bar Lead, Wesson's Scotch Snuff, Pipes, Corks, Pickles, Paint, Gilt Trunks, Crown Glafs, and sundry other Goods too tedious to mention.



THE SNOW Adventure, Capt. EDWARD COOK, about 300 Hogsheads, a good Ship, and prime Sailer, now lying at BALTIMORE-TOWN, is ready to take in Tobacco upon Liberty of Consignment, for London, at Twelve Pounds Sterling per Ton. Any Person inclined to Ship, may apply to the Subscribers, or to Captain Cook on board of the said Snow.

OTTEY, COOK, and BARON.

N. B. Good Accommodations for Passengers.

LEFT some Years ago at Mr. James Dick's Store in Annapolis, a small Box mark'd R S in a Square, containing a Pair of Pistols, and some other Things.

The Owner may have it, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Virginia, October 25, 1760.

WHEREAS I have been very unfortunate in my Overseers that I have sent to Maryland, to look after my People that raised Iron Ore, by which Means I have met with considerable Losses in my Slaves: And whereas I imagine it would be more to my Interest to purchase Ore ready raised; I therefore hereby inform those whom it may concern, that I am willing to contract for all the Ore I may want for the future, if to be had on reasonable Terms.

BENJAMIN GRIMES.

October 20, 1760.

TWO PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away last Night from Baltimore-Town, a Convict Servant Man named Thomas Wood, a short well-set Fellow, about 43 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, is lame in his right Ankle, being sprained when young; he has been used to Farming, was born in Lincolnshire, and speaks very much in that Dialect. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat trimmed round the Brim, and an old red Great Coat; the other Part of his Dress very ordinary. Whoever secures the said Servant, so that he may be had again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home.

JOHN CARNAN.

Alexandria, Fairfax County, in Virginia, October 7.

To be LET, and Entered on immediately,

A VERY choice TRACT of LAND, containing several Thousand Acres, belonging to CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE, formerly known by the Name of John Colvill's Kittockton Tract, lying on Patowmack River, and chiefly bounded in by Kittockton Creek, in the County of Loudoun, and Colony of Virginia.

Any Person may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at Leesburg, in the said County, where Attendance will be given, by

JOHN PATTERSON, Agent.

Calvert County, Sept. 24, 1760.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, in the Dragon, Capt. James Hanrick, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in LOWER-MARLBOROUGH, by WHOLESALE only,

A COMPLETE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the Season, amounting, with Charges, to about £. 1200 Sterling.

Also to be Sold by Retail at the Subscriber's said Store, EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, Barbados Rum and Muscovado Sugar, at reasonable Rates, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

THEODORE CONTEE.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber at BLADENSBURG, in Prince-George's County,

ONE Tract of LAND, lying in Frederick County, about Three Miles from Frederick-Town, near to Mr. George Lye's, called Part of Tasker's Choice, containing Two Hundred and Sixty Acres, very good Soil, and little or none of it cleared.

Also a Tract of Land lying near the Foot of Kittockton-Mountain, called Salisbury Plains, containing about Fifty Acres.

Also a Tract of Land called Baker's Ramble, containing about Fifty Acres, lying near the same Place, and where the Road from the Mouth of Manockasy and that from Frederick-Town meet.

Whoever is inclinable to purchase all or any of the above Tracts, may know the Conditions, by applying to Mr. George Murdock at Frederick-Town, or from the Subscriber, who makes a large Quantity of Cordage, and will engage to furnish a full Set on very short Notice for the largest Vessels built in these Parts.

CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

Nottingham, Sept. 24, 1760.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, for Bills of Exchange or Cash,

THE following LANDS, viz.

Part of a Tract of Land called William and Elizabeth, containing 604 Acres, lying on Bennett's Creek; and a Tract of Land called Easy Comeby, containing 200 Acres, lying near Captain Crabb's; both in Frederick County.

The Subscriber has a very good Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, to be Sold at his Store at Nottingham. Any Person that will purchase the Whole, may have them on reasonable Terms, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco.

COLMORE BEANES.

September 15, 1760.

RAN away last Night from the Windmill in Annapolis, a Convict Servant Man named Benjamin Satter, by Trade a Miller: He is about six Feet high, of a fallow Complexion, fly rogusli Look, flammers much in his Speech, and wears his own Hair which is very short. He had on long Hempen-Roll Trowsers, Osnabrigs Shirt, a Pair of coarse Store Shoes, and a Felt Hat not much worn; the rest of his Apparel unknown.

Whoever apprehends and delivers him to the Subscriber in Annapolis, shall have a Reward of Five Pounds, and reasonable Charges.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

N. B. He has lost one of his Thumbs.

New-Port, Charles County, Sept. 15, 1760.

To be SOLD by WHOLESALE,

A QUANTITY of Kendall Cottons, Bearskins, Duffels, Half-Thicks, Kerseys, Broad-Cloths, and Forest Cloths, for Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, by

MATTHEW MAXWELL.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship PLANTER, Captain JOSIAH WILSON, from LIVERPOOL; and in Capt. THOMAS BIRCH, from BARBADOS,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, a great Quantity of Fine SALT, and a Cargo of RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES; to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Prince-George's County, Wholesale or Retail, for Tobacco, Cash, or Bills of Exchange.

JOHN STONE HAWKINS.

N. B. The Ship Planter, takes in Tobacco, consign'd to Lawrence Spencer, Esq; Merchant, in Liverpool, at 12 l. Sterling per Ton.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hawkins, junr. and myself, are desired to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble to themselves, as well as to

JOHN STONE HAWKINS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. JAMES WARDROP, late of Prince-George's County, Merchant, deceased, are required to make immediate Payment; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to give in the same to

LETTICE WARDROP, } Executors.
ALEXANDER SYMMER, }
JOSEPH BELT, junior, }

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in Somerset County School: Any Person properly Qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,
ARNOLD ELZEY, Register.

To be RENTED or LEASED for a Term of YEARS,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing 1000 Acres, lying in Fairfax County, in Virginia, about 40 Miles above Alexandria, on the main Road leading from thence to Winchester. The said Land will be laid out in Tenements of One or Two Hundred Acres, and has a Quantity of rich Meadow Ground upon it.

For Terms, enquire of the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, Maryland.

THOMAS BROOKE, Son of Walter.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in Charles-street; where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.